



**ZIMBABWE**

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**Manufacturing Statistics in Zimbabwe**

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# Manufacturing Statistics in Zimbabwe

## Introduction

They are 3 main systems used in Zimbabwe by the Central Statistical office to produce Manufacturing Statistics.

### 1-Census of Industrial Production

### 2- Manufacturing Production Index Survey

### 3- Business Tendency Survey

Adaptation of ISIC Rev 3.1 to Zimbabwe Industrial Classification

2<sup>nd</sup> Level = 23

3<sup>rd</sup> Level = 60

4<sup>th</sup> Level = 128 cat.

**GDP Contribution** = 18.4 %

**Office** : Centralised

**Business Register** : CIP register  
QEI register

## 1- Census of Industrial Production

### Definition

Census of Industrial Production (CIP) is conducted **annually** to obtain up-to-date statistical information on the structure and development of various sectors of industry in Zimbabwe. Data is collected from all registered establishments in the formal sector being operational engaged in four broad economic activities of Mining, **Manufacturing**, Construction, Electricity & Water Supply.

**1.2 Periodicity** : Annually

### 1.3 Results

The results are used in the construction of national accounts, index of manufacturing industrial production and other statistical indicators such as formal employment size. They also provide measures of industrial performance for use by industry itself, Government departments,

researchers and international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB).

## 1.4 Coverage

Coverage is national. Data is collected from all registered establishments in the formal sector being operational engaged in four broad economic activities of Mining, **Manufacturing**, Construction, Electricity & Water Supply.

Manufacturing has **1060 establishments**.

## 1.5 Uses of CIP figures

The following **indicators** are derived from the Census of Industrial Production

- Industrial employment
- Fixed capital formation
- Gross output
- Intermediate Consumption
- Inventories (opening and closing stocks)
- Productivity and production capacity
- Exports of locally produced products
- Imports of raw materials for production
- Input-Output tables
- Value added
- Weights for volume of manufacturing index
- Research and development

Delays in producing the CIP report has a negative ripple effect in the production of National Accounts and other statistical indicators that depend on them.

## 1.6 Data Collection Method

**Instruments : Questionnaire 8 pages.**

The data used to be collected by postal system but preference is now on field visits to deliver and recover the completed questionnaires.

# 2. Volume of Manufacturing Index

Definition

Volume of manufacturing index is used to measure changes in the volume of production on a monthly basis. The indicators that are used for measuring the changes are: **physical quantities produced, quantity of materials used, value of output produced** and/or **sales** deflated to real values using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and number of **man hours worked** together with the weights for the eleven sub sectors to derive the indices.

## **Weights**

Derived from work done from the Census of Industrial Production output.

The base weights (relative output shares for the sub sectors) relative to total output are derived from the Census of Industrial Production (CIP) where production units (companies) reveal their production functions (inputs and outputs), the accounts for a specific period and in this case 1990.

## **Methodology**

- Index calculated at enterprise level  
[ Deflation ]
- Indices calculated at group level for same industrial
- National index derived from group industrial indices

**Coverage / Sample Size** : establishments

**Periodicity** : Monthly across the 10 provinces.

**Type** : Survey

**Base** : 1990 = 100

**Available reports** : Up to December 2006 Indices

Other series being worked on.

Month on month, year on year % volume of manufacturing changes in indices and the contribution of sub sectors to the overall change in the indices are produced for economic and statistical use.

## **3- Business Tendency Survey**

### **Definition**

The survey serves to give a rough picture of present developments and prospects for the manufacturing and mining industrial groups based on judgments of top management with regard to general business climate, capacity utilisation, employment, inventory levels, prices, order books and constraints.

**Note;**

The questions framed for the survey are qualitative and not quantitative and hence data is interpreted in this context.

The information is in terms of “higher”,/”about same”,/”lower” or “up”,/”about same”/”down”

**Periodicity** – Tri-annually ( Every 4 months )

Time Lag – 1 month

**Sampling Procedure**

The annual Census of industrial Production is used as the sampling frame. The eleven manufacturing major groups with mining taken as one group were used as the basis of sample stratum.

**Weights**

Derived from Employment figures. Cut-Off point of 20+ employees.

**Sample Size** : 256 Enterprises

## **Challenges/Solutions in production of Manufacturing Statistics**

**Postal System**

- Change of addresses amount to large cases RTS's
- Postal charges have become relatively expensive
- Slow movement of mail has caused delays
- Contact with respondents is limited
- At times confidential completed questionnaires get lost.

*Solution*

**Field visits/Hand Delivery System**– Currently in use.

- Change of physical addresses and e-mails are quickly noticed & effected and **Register** updated accordingly

- Data can be collected within specified time-frames
- Respondents are educated, encouraged and assisted in completing questionnaires
- Reduces rates of non-responses.

In future, we are going to train or provincial staff to collect the data for

**2 /** Some companies relocate without notifying the office and the onus is on CSO to physical look for its new premises.

**3 /** Non-responses occur when contact people leave their firms having provided the office with personal e-mails for office contact.

**4 /** When a new company takes over an existing firm, they is reluctant on the part of the new owners to provide statistical data to the office even though they would be in custody of the data while still using the same name and premises of the previous owners.

## **Short Term Solution**

CSO is working with development partners like the ADB to help intensify on making sure that manufacturing statistics is produced in follow-up with the government initiative policy of Short Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP). Manufacturing Statistics has been given much priority. So, they will be very positive production of manufacturing statistics in Zimbabwe by the expiry of the programme in December 2009.

I hope production of manufacturing statistics in my country will benefit a lot of knowledge for capacity building and implementation from this workshop.

Thank you for your attention